

APPENDIX P. GLOSSARY

Section I. Acronyms

AAA	antiaircraft artillery	CSSD	combat service support detachment
ACE	aviation combat element	CSSE	combat service support element
ADCON	administrative control	CTP	common tactical picture
AFC	all-source fusion center	CVBG	carrier battle group
AGL	above ground level		
AMC	air mission commander	5D.	demand driven direct digital dissemination
AO	area of operations	DASC	direct air support center
AOI	area of interest	DATEDES	date desired
ATARS	advanced tactical airborne reconnaissance system	DCI.	Director of Central Intelligence
ATF	amphibious task force	DCT	discrete cosine transform
ATFIC	amphibious task force intelligence center	DE	dissemination element
ATO	air tasking order	DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
AVN	aviation department HQMC	DISN	defense information systems network
AW	all weather	DMRF	denominator of the map representative factor
		DMS	defense message system
BAC	broad area coverage	DOD	Department of Defense
BAS	broad area surveillance	DODIPP	Department of Defense Intelligence Production Program
BDA	battle damage assessment		
BE	basic encyclopedia	DPL	digital photo lab
BLS	beach landing site	DPRF	denominator of the photo representative factor
BPS	bits per second		
		DRO	Departmental Requirements Officer
C2	command and control	DS	downsample
CCD	charged-coupled device	DSA	directed search area
CCDTV	charged-coupled device television	DSCS	defense satellite communications system
CDL	common data link	DSN	defense switched network
CE	command element	DSSCS	defense special security communications system
CGS	common ground station		
CI	counterintelligence	EO	electro-optical
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency	E&R	evasion and resistance
CIC	combat intelligence center	EW	electronic warfare
CIGSS	Common Imagery Ground/Surface System		
CINC	commander in chief	FDCT	forward discrete cosine transform
CIS	communications and information systems	FLIR	forward looking infrared
CMD	collection management and dissemination	FSCC	fire support coordination center
CMDO	collection management/dissemination officer	FSSG	force service support group
		FTI	fixed target indicator
CMS	communications security materials system		
CO	commanding officer	GB	gigabytes
COA	course of action	GCCS	global command and control system
COC	current operations center	GCE	ground combat element
COLISEUM	Community On-Line Intelligence System for End-Users and Managers	GCS	ground control station
		GD	ground distance
CONPLAN	concept plan	GDT	ground data terminal
COP	common operational picture	GENSER	general service
COTS	commercial off-the-shelf	GEOINT	geographic intelligence
CSRT	customer support response team	GSP	ground sensor platoon
CSS	combat service support		

HD horizontal distance
 HML/A.....Marine light/attack helicopter squadron
 HQMC Headquarters Marine Corps
 HUMINT..... human intelligence

 I&W..... indications and warning
 IA.....imagery analyst
 IAS..... intelligence analysis system
 ICR..... intelligence collection requirement
 IESS..... imagery exploitation software system
 IIP..... imagery intelligence platoon
 IMINT..... imagery intelligence
 INMARSAT... international maritime satellite system
 intel bn.....intelligence battalion
 IOC.....intelligence operations center
 IPB..... intelligence preparation of the battlespace
 IPI..... Imagery Plans and Policies Branch,
 Intel Department, HQMC
 IPIR..... initial photo interpretation report
 IPL..... imagery product library
 IR..... infrared; intelligence requirement
 ISC.....intelligence support coordinator

 JAC joint analysis center
 JDISS.... joint deployable intelligence support system
 JFACC..... joint force air component commander
 JFC..... joint force commander
 JFLCC..... joint force land component commander
 JFMCC..... joint force maritime component
 commander
 JIC joint intelligence center
 JISE..... joint intelligence support element
 JOPES Joint Operation Planning and Execution
 System
 JPEG joint photographic experts group
 JSIPS Joint Service Imagery Processing System
 J-STARS joint surveillance, target attack radar
 system
 JTAR/S..... joint tactical air reconnaissance and
 surveillance
 JTF..... joint task force
 JWICS Joint Worldwide Intelligence
 Communications System

 kbps kilobytes per second
 kw.....kilowatt

 LAN.....local area network
 LAR.....light armored reconnaissance
 LEADS..... location, elevation, accuracy, datum,
 source
 LF.....landing force
 LOC.....lines of communications
 LOS.....line of sight
 LP.....landing point

LTIOV latest time intelligence of value

 MACCS Marine air command and control system
 MAG.....Marine aircraft group
 MAGTF Marine air-ground task force
 MASINT..... measurement and signature intelligence
 mbps megabits per second
 Manpack SIDS man packable secondary imagery
 dissemination system
 MARCORSYSCOM Marine Corps Systems
 Command
 MARFOR.....Marine Corps forces
 MARFORRES Marine Corps Forces Reserve
 MAW Marine aircraft wing
 MB megabyte
 MCCDC Marine Corps Combat Development
 Command
 MCIA Marine Corps Intelligence Activity
 MCISU Marine Corps Imagery
 Support Unit
 MD map distance
 MEF Marine expeditionary force
 MEU(SOC)..... Marine expeditionary unit (special
 operations capable)
 MHG.....MEF headquarters group
 mi miles
 MIPIR..... multimission imagery photo interpretation
 report
 MOS military occupational specialty
 MSC major subordinate command
 MSI..... multispectral imagery
 MSL mean sea level
 MTI..... moving target indicator
 MWSS Marine wing support squadron

 NAI named area of interest
 NDS NIMA delivery system
 NIIRS ... National Imagery Interpretation Rating Scale
 NIMA National Imagery and Mapping Agency
 NIPRNET.....nonsecure internet protocol router
 network
 NIST.....national intelligence support team
 NITF..... national imagery transmission format
 NRO National Reconnaissance Office
 NRT near-real-time
 NSA National Security Agency
 NTIS..... night thermal imaging system
 NTS..... night targeting system

 OIC.....officer in charge
 OOB order of battle
 OPCON..... operational control

 P&A production and analysis

Section II. Definitions

administrative control—Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. Also called ADCON. (JP 1-02)

air contingency MAGTF—An on-call, combat-ready MAGTF that deploys by airlift. Air contingency MAGTFs vary in size based on mission requirements and the availability of airlift. Because they deploy by air, they generally have a limited organic logistics capability, and require an arrival airfield. Air contingency MAGTFs usually are activated to respond to developing crises, and may deploy independently or in conjunction with other expeditionary forces. Also called ACM.

all-source intelligence—**1.** Intelligence products and/or organizations and activities that incorporate all sources of information, including, most frequently, human resources intelligence, imagery intelligence, measurement and signature intelligence, signals intelligence, and open source data, in the production of finished intelligence. **2.** In intelligence collection, a phrase that indicates that in the satisfaction of intelligence requirements, all collection, processing, exploitation, and reporting systems and resources are identified for possible use and those most capable are tasked. (JP 1-02)

area of interest—That area of concern to the commander, including the area of influence, areas adjacent thereto, and extending into enemy territory to the objectives of current or planned operations. This area also includes areas occupied by enemy forces who could jeopardize the accomplishment of the mission. Also called AOI. (JP 1-02)

area of operation—An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and naval forces. Areas of operation do not typically encompass the entire operational area of the joint force commander, but should be large enough for component commanders to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. Also called AO. (JP 1-02)

assessment—**1.** Analysis of the security, effectiveness, and potential of an existing or planned intelligence activity. **2.** Judgment of the motives, qualifications, and characteristics of present or prospective employees or “agents.” (JP 1-02)

attach—**1.** The placement of units or personnel in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. **2.** The detailing of individuals to specific functions where such functions are secondary or relatively temporary, e.g., attached for quarters and rations; attached for flying duty. (JP 1-02)

aviation combat element—The core element of a Marine air-ground task force that is task-organized to conduct aviation operations. The aviation combat element provides all or a portion of the six functions of Marine aviation necessary to accomplish the Marine air-ground task force’s mission. These functions are anti-air warfare, offensive air support, assault support, electronic warfare, air reconnaissance, and control of aircraft and missiles. The aviation combat element is usually composed of an aviation unit headquarters and various other aviation units or their detachments. It can vary in size from a small aviation detachment of specifically required aircraft to one or more Marine aircraft wings. The aviation combat element may contain other Service or foreign military forces assigned or attached to the Marine air-ground task force. The aviation combat element itself is not a formal command. Also called ACE. (Approved for inclusion in next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

basic intelligence—Fundamental intelligence concerning the general situation, resources, capabilities, and vulnerabilities of foreign countries or areas which may be used as reference material in the planning of operations at any level and in evaluating subsequent information relating to the same subject. (JP 1-02)

battle damage assessment—The timely and accurate estimate of damage resulting from the application of military force, either lethal or non-lethal, against a predetermined objective. Battle damage assessment can be applied to the employment of all types of weapon systems (air, ground, naval, and special forces weapon systems) throughout the range of military operations. Battle damage assessment is primarily an intelligence

responsibility with required inputs and coordination from the operators. Battle damage assessment is composed of physical damage assessment, functional damage assessment, and target system assessment. Also called BDA. (JP 1-02) In Marine Corps usage, the timely and accurate estimate of the damage resulting from the application of military force. BDA estimates physical damage to a particular target, functional damage to that target, and the capability of the entire target system to continue its operations. (MCRP 5-12C)

battlespace—All aspects of air, surface, subsurface, land, space, and electromagnetic spectrum which encompass the area of influence and area of interest. (MCRP 5-12C)

battlespace dominance—The degree of control over the dimensions of the battlespace which enhances friendly freedom of action and denies enemy freedom of action. It permits force sustained and application of power projection to accomplish the full range of potential operational and tactical missions. It includes all actions conducted against enemy capabilities to influence future operations. (MCRP 5-12C)

beach—**1.** The area extending from the shoreline inland to a marked change in physiographic form or material or to the line of permanent vegetation (coastline). **2.** In amphibious operations, that portion of the shoreline designated for landing of a tactical organization. (JP 1-02)

beachhead—A designated area on a hostile or potentially hostile shore that, when seized and held, ensures the continuous landing of troops and materiel, and provides maneuver space requisite for subsequent projected operations ashore. (JP 1-02)

beach landing site—A geographic location selected for across-the-beach infiltration, exfiltration or resupply operations. Also called BLS. (JP 1-02)

beach width—The horizontal dimensions of the beach measured at right angles to the shoreline from the line of extreme low water inland to the landward limit of the beach (the coastline). (JP 1-02)

centers of gravity—Those characteristics, capabilities or localities from which a military force derives its freedom of action, physical strength or will to fight. Also called COGs. (JP 1-02).

centralized control—In military operations, a mode of battlespace management in which one echelon of command exercises total authority and direction of all aspects of one or more warfighting functions. It is a method of control where detailed orders are issued and total unity of action is the overriding consideration. (MCRP 5-12C)

collection—Acquisition of information and the provision of this information to processing and/or production elements. (JP 1-02) In Marine Corps usage, the gathering of intelligence data and information to satisfy the identified requirements. (MCRP 5-12C)

collection agency—Any individual, organization or unit that has access to sources of information and the capability of collecting information from them. (JP 1-02)

collection management—The process of converting intelligence requirements into collection requirements, establishing priorities, tasking or coordinating with appropriate collection sources or agencies, monitoring results, and retasking, as required. (JP 1-02)

collection plan—A plan for collecting information from all available sources to meet intelligence requirements and for transforming those requirements into orders and requests to appropriate agencies. (JP 1-02)

collection requirement—An established intelligence need considered in the allocation of intelligence resources to fulfill the essential elements of information and other intelligence needs of a commander. (JP 1-02)

combat data—Data derived from reporting by operational units. (MCRP 5-12C)

combatant command—A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Combatant commands typically have geographic or functional responsibilities. (JP 1-02)

combat service support element—The core element of the Marine air-ground task force that is task-organized to provide the combat service support necessary to accomplish the Marine air-ground task force mission. The combat service support element varies in size from a small detachment to one or more force service support groups. It provides supply, maintenance, transportation,

general engineering, health services, and a variety of other services to the Marine air-ground task force. It may also contain other Service or foreign military forces assigned or attached to the MAGTF. The combat service support element itself is not a formal command. Also called CSSE. (Approved for inclusion in next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

combat surveillance—A continuous, all-weather, day-and-night, systematic watch over the battle area to provide timely information for tactical combat operations. (JP 1-02)

command and control—The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission. Also called C2. (JP 1-02) Also in Marine Corps usage, the means by which a commander recognizes what needs to be done and sees to it that appropriate actions are taken. (MCRP 5-12C)

command element—The core element of a Marine air-ground task force that is the headquarters. The command element is composed of the commander, general or executive and special staff sections, headquarters section, and requisite communications support, intelligence and reconnaissance forces, necessary to accomplish the MAGTF's mission. The command element provides command and control, intelligence, and other support essential for effective planning and execution of operations by the other elements of the Marine air-ground task force. The command element varies in size and composition and may contain other Service or foreign military forces assigned or attached to the MAGTF. Also called CE. (Approved for inclusion in next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

commander's critical information requirements—Information regarding the enemy and friendly activities and the environment identified by the commander as critical to maintaining situational awareness, planning future activities, and facilitating timely decisionmaking. Also called CCIR. NOTE: CCIRs are normally divided into three primary subcategories: priority intelligence requirements; friendly force information requirements;

and essential elements of friendly information. (MCRP 5-12C)

commander's intent—A commander's clear, concise articulation of the purpose(s) behind one or more tasks assigned to a subordinate. It is one of two parts of every mission statement which guides the exercise of initiative in the absence of instructions. (MCRP 5-12C)

commercial imagery—Imagery available from established commercial sources which DOD or managers in the Military Services have designated to be obtained directly or indirectly from such sources. (Derived from joint definition of "commercial items.")

contingency—An emergency involving military forces caused by natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or by required military operations. Due to the uncertainty of the situation, contingencies require plans, rapid response, and special procedures to ensure the safety and readiness of personnel, installations, and equipment. (JP 1-02)

control— **1.** Authority which may be less than full command exercised by a commander over part of the activities of subordinate or other organizations. **2.** In mapping, charting, and photogrammetry, a collective term for a system of marks or objects on the earth or on a map or a photograph, whose positions or elevations or both, have been or will be determined. **3.** Physical or psychological pressures exerted with the intent to assure that an agent or group will respond as directed. **4.** An indicator governing the distribution and use of documents, information, or material. Such indicators are the subject of intelligence community agreement and are specifically defined in appropriate regulations. (JP 1-02)

coordinating authority—A commander or individual assigned responsibility for coordinating specific functions or activities involving forces of two or more Military Departments or two or more forces of the same Service. The commander or individual has the authority to require consultation between the agencies involved, but does not have the authority to compel agreement. In the event that essential agreement cannot be obtained, the matter shall be referred to the appointing authority. Coordinating authority is a consultation relationship, not an authority through which command may be exercised. Coordinating authority is more applicable to planning and similar activities than to operations. (JP 1-02)

coordination—The action necessary to ensure adequately integrated relationships between separate organizations located in the same area. Coordination may include such matters as fire support, emergency defense measures, area intelligence, and other situations in which coordination is considered necessary. (MCRP 5-12C)

counterintelligence—**1.** Information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage or assassinations conducted by or on behalf of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations or foreign persons or international terrorist activities. Also called CI. See also counterespionage; security. (JP 1-02)
2. Within the Marine Corps, counterintelligence (CI) constitutes active and passive measures intended to deny a threat force valuable information about the friendly situation, to detect and neutralize hostile intelligence collection, and to deceive the enemy as to friendly capabilities and intentions. (MCRP 5-12C)

countermeasures—That form of military science that, by the employment of devices and/or techniques, has as its objective the impairment of the operational effectiveness of enemy activity. (JP 1-02).

critical vulnerability—An aspect of a center of gravity that if exploited will do the most significant damage to an adversary's ability to resist. A vulnerability cannot be critical unless it undermines a key strength. Also called CV. (MCRP 5-12C)

current intelligence—Intelligence of all types and forms of immediate interest which is usually disseminated without the delays necessary to complete evaluation or interpretation. (JP 1-02)

damage assessment—**1.** The determination of the effect of attacks on targets. **2.** A determination of the effect of a compromise of classified information on national security. (JP 1-02)

decentralized control—In military operations, a mode of battlespace management in which a command echelon may delegate some or all authority and direction for warfighting functions to subordinates. It requires careful and clear articulation of mission, intent, and main effort to unify efforts of subordinate leaders. (MCRP 5-12C)

descriptive intelligence—Class of intelligence which describes existing and previously existing conditions with the intent to promote situational awareness. Descriptive intelligence has two components: basic intelligence, which is general background knowledge about established and relatively constant conditions; and current intelligence, which is concerned with describing the existing situation. (MCRP 5-12C)

detachment—**1.** A part of a unit separated from its main organization for duty elsewhere. **2.** A temporary military or naval unit formed from other units or parts of units. (JP 1-02)

dissemination—Conveyance of intelligence to users in a suitable form. (JP 1-02)

dissemination management—Involves establishing dissemination priorities, selection of dissemination means, and monitoring the flow of intelligence throughout the command. The objective of dissemination management is to deliver the required intelligence to the appropriate user in proper form at the right time while ensuring that individual consumers and the dissemination system are not overloaded attempting to move unneeded or irrelevant information. Dissemination management also provides for use of security controls which do not impede the timely delivery or subsequent use of intelligence while protecting intelligence sources and methods. (MCRP 5-12C)

drop zone—A specific area upon which airborne troops, equipment or supplies are airdropped. (JP 1-02)

essential elements of friendly information—Key questions likely to be asked by adversary officials and intelligence systems about specific friendly intentions, capabilities, and activities so they can obtain answers critical to their operational effectiveness. Also called EEFI. (JP 1-02) Specific facts about friendly intentions, capabilities, and activities needed by adversaries to plan and execute effective operations against our forces. (MCRP 5-12C)

estimative intelligence—Class of intelligence which attempts to anticipate future possibilities and probabilities based on an analysis of descriptive intelligence in the context of planned friendly and assessed enemy operations. (MCRP 5-12C)

evasion and escape intelligence—Processed information prepared to assist personnel to escape if captured by the enemy or to evade capture if lost in enemy-dominated territory. (JP 1-02)

executive agent—A term used in DOD and Service regulations to indicate a delegation of authority by a superior to a subordinate to act on behalf of the superior. An agreement between equals does not create an executive agent. For example, a Service cannot become a DOD Executive Agent for a particular matter with simply the agreement of the other Services; such authority must be delegated by the Secretary of Defense. Designation as executive agent, in and of itself, confers no authority. The exact nature and scope of the authority delegated must be stated in the document designating the executive agent. An executive agent may be limited to providing only administration and support or coordinating common functions or it may be delegated authority, direction, and control over specified resources for specified purposes. (JP 1-02)

force protection—Security program designed to protect service members, civilian employees, family members, facilities, and equipment, in all locations and situations, accomplished through planned and integrated application of combatting terrorism, physical security, operations security, personal protective services, and supported by intelligence, CI, and other security programs. (JP 1-02)

friendly force information requirements—Information the commander needs about friendly forces in order to develop plans and make effective decisions. Depending upon the circumstances, information on unit location, composition, readiness, personnel status, and logistics status could become a friendly force information requirement. Also called FFIR. (MCRP 5-12C)

fusion—In intelligence usage, the process of examining all sources of intelligence and information to derive a complete assessment of activity. (JP 1-02)

global sourcing—A process of force provision or augmentation whereby resources may be drawn from any location/command worldwide. (MCRP 5-12C)

ground combat element—The core element of a Marine air-ground task force that is task-organized to

conduct ground operations. It is usually constructed around an infantry organization but can vary in size from a small ground unit of any type, to one or more Marine divisions that can be independently maneuvered under the direction of the MAGTF commander. It includes appropriate ground combat and combat support forces and may contain other Service or foreign military forces assigned or attached to the Marine air-ground task force. The ground combat element itself is not a formal command. Also called GCE. (Approved for inclusion in next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

helicopter landing zone—A specified ground area for landing assault helicopters to embark or disembark troops and/or cargo. A landing zone may contain one or more landing sites. (JP 1-02)

high-payoff target—A target whose loss to the enemy will significantly contribute to the success of the friendly course of action. High-payoff targets are those high-value targets, identified through wargaming, which must be acquired and successfully attacked for the success of the friendly commander's mission. Also called HPT. (JP 1-02)

high-value target—A target the enemy commander requires for the successful completion of the mission. The loss of high-value targets would be expected to seriously degrade important enemy functions throughout the friendly commander's area of interest. Also called HVT. (JP 1-02)

human intelligence—Intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human resources. Also called HUMINT. (JP 1-02) In Marine Corps usage, HUMINT operations cover a wide range of activities encompassing reconnaissance patrols, archer reports and debriefs, debriefing of refugees, interrogations of prisoners of war, and the conduct of CI force protection source operations. (MCRP 5-12C)

imagery—Collectively, the representations of objects reproduced electronically or by optical means on film, electronic display devices or other media. (JP 1-02)

imagery exploitation—The cycle of processing and printing imagery to the positive or negative state, assembly into imagery packs, identification, interpretation, mensuration, information extraction, the

preparation of reports, and the dissemination of information. (JP 1-02)

imagery intelligence—Intelligence derived from the exploitation of collection by visual photography, infrared sensors, lasers, electro-optics, and radar sensors such as synthetic aperture radar wherein images of objects are reproduced optically or electronically on film, electronic display devices or other media. Also called IMINT. (JP 1-02)

imagery interpretation—**1.** The process of location, recognition, identification, and description of objects, activities, and terrain represented on imagery. (NATO) **2.** The extraction of information from photographs or other recorded images. (JP 1-02)

indications and warning—Those intelligence activities intended to detect and report time-sensitive intelligence information on foreign developments that could involve a threat to the United States or allied/coalition military, political, or economic interests or to U.S. citizens abroad. It includes forewarning of enemy actions or intentions; the imminence of hostilities; insurgency; nuclear/non-nuclear attack on the United States, its overseas forces, or allied/coalition nations; hostile reactions to United States reconnaissance activities; terrorists' attacks; and other similar events. Also called I&W. (JP 1-02)

indications (intelligence)—Information in various degrees of evaluation, all of which bears on the intention of a potential enemy to adopt or reject a course of action. (JP 1-02)

indicator— In intelligence usage, an item of information which reflects the intention or capability of a potential enemy to adopt or reject a course of action. (JP 1-02)

information—**1.** Facts, data, or instructions in any medium or form. **2.** The meaning that a human assigns to data by means of the known conventions used in their representation. (JP 1-02)

information exchange requirement—The requirement for information to be passed between and among forces, organizations, or administrative structures concerning ongoing activities. Information exchange requirements identify who exchanges what information with whom, as well as why the information is necessary and how that information will be used. The quality (i.e., frequency,

timeliness, security) and quantity (i.e., volume, speed, and type of information such as data, voice, and video) are attributes of the information exchange included in the information exchange requirement. Also called IER. (MCRP 5-12C)

infrared imagery—That imagery produced as a result of sensing electromagnetic radiation emitted or reflected from a given target surface in the infrared position of the electromagnetic spectrum (approximately 0.72 to 1,000 microns). (JP 1-02)

integration—**1.** A stage in the intelligence cycle in which a pattern is formed through the selection and combination of evaluated information. **2.** In photography, a process by which the average radar picture seen on several scans of the time base may be obtained on a print or the process by which several photographic images are combined into a single image. (JP 1-02)

intelligence—**1.** The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign countries or areas. knowledge about the enemy or the surrounding environment needed to support decisionmaking. **2.** Information and knowledge about an adversary obtained through observation, investigation, analysis or understanding. (JP 1-02) Also in Marine Corps usage, intelligence is knowledge about the enemy or the surrounding environment needed to support decisionmaking. This knowledge is the result of the collection, processing, exploitation, evaluation, integration, analysis, and interpretation of available information about the battlespace and threat. (MCRP 5-12C)

intelligence cycle—The steps by which information is converted into intelligence and made available to users. (Excerpt from JP 1-02)

intelligence data—Data derived from assets primarily dedicated to intelligence collection such as imagery systems, electronic intercept equipment, human intelligence sources, etc. (MCRP 5-12C)

intelligence discipline—A well-defined area of intelligence collection, processing, exploitation, and reporting using a specific category of technical or human resources. There are five major disciplines: human intelligence, imagery intelligence, measurement and signature intelligence, signals intelligence

(communications intelligence, electronic intelligence, and foreign instrumentation signals intelligence), and open source intelligence. (JP 1-02)

intelligence estimate—The appraisal, expressed in writing or orally, of available intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition with a view to determining the courses of action open to the enemy or potential enemy and the order of probability of their adoption. (JP 1-02)

intelligence operations—The variety of intelligence tasks that are carried out by various intelligence organizations and activities. (Excerpt from JP 1-02)

intelligence preparation of the battlespace—An analytical methodology employed to reduce uncertainties concerning the enemy, environment, and terrain for all types of operations. Intelligence preparation of the battlespace builds an extensive database for each potential area in which a unit may be required to operate. The database is then analyzed in detail to determine the impact of the enemy, environment, and terrain on operations and presents it in graphic form. Intelligence preparation of the battlespace is a continuing process. Also called IPB. (JP 1-02) In Marine Corps usage, the systematic, continuous process of analyzing the threat and environment in a specific geographic area. (MCRP 5-12C)

intelligence-related activities—**1.** Those activities outside the consolidated defense intelligence program which: **a.** Respond to operational commanders' tasking for time-sensitive information on foreign entities; **b.** Respond to national intelligence community tasking of systems whose primary mission is support to operating forces; **c.** Train personnel for intelligence duties; **d.** Provide an intelligence reserve; or **e.** Are devoted to research and development of intelligence or related capabilities. **2.** Specifically excluded are programs which are so closely integrated with a weapon system that their primary function is to provide immediate-use targeting data. (JP 1-02)

intelligence report—Specific report of information, usually on a single item, made at any level of command in tactical operations and disseminated as rapidly as possible in keeping with the timeliness of the information. Also called INTREP. (JP 1-02)

intelligence reporting—The preparation and conveyance of information by any means. More

commonly, the term is restricted to reports as they are prepared by the collector and as they are transmitted by the collector to latter's headquarters and by this component of the intelligence structure to one or more intelligence-producing components. Thus, even in this limited sense, reporting embraces both collection and dissemination. The term is applied to normal and specialist intelligence reports. (JP 1-02)

intelligence requirement—Any subject, general or specific, upon which there is a need for the collection of information, or the production of intelligence. Also called IR. (JP 1-02) In Marine Corps usage, questions about the enemy and the environment, the answers to which a commander requires to make sound decisions. (MCRP 5-12C)

interpretation—A stage in the intelligence cycle in which the significance of information is judged in relation to the current body of knowledge. (JP 1-02)

joint force—A general term applied to a force composed of significant elements, assigned or attached, of two or more Military Departments, operating under a single joint force commander. (JP 1-02)

joint force commander—A general term applied to a combatant commander, subunified commander or joint task force commander authorized to exercise combatant command (command authority) or operational control over a joint force. Also called JFC. (JP 1-02)

joint intelligence—Intelligence produced by elements of more than one Service of the same nation. (JP 1-02)

joint intelligence center—The intelligence center of the joint force headquarters. The joint intelligence center is responsible for providing and producing the intelligence required to support the joint force commander and staff, components, task forces and elements, and the national intelligence community. Also called JIC. (JP 1-02)

joint operational intelligence agency—An intelligence agency in which the efforts of two or more Services are integrated to furnish that operational intelligence essential to the commander of a joint force and to supplement that available to subordinate forces of the command. The agency may or may not be part of such joint force commander's staff. (JP 1-02)

Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System—The sensitive compartmented information portion of the Defense Information System Network. It incorporates advanced networking technologies that permit point-to-point or multipoint information exchange involving voice, text, graphics, data, and video teleconferencing. Also called JWICS. (JP 1-02)

landing area—The part of the objective area within which are conducted the landing operations of an amphibious force. It includes the beach, the approaches to the beach, the transport areas, the fire support areas, the air occupied by close supporting aircraft, and the land included in the advance inland to the initial objective. (JP 1-02)

landing beach—That portion of a shoreline usually required for the landing of a battalion landing team. However, it may also be that portion of a shoreline constituting a tactical locality (such as the shore of a bay) over which a force larger or smaller than a battalion landing team may be landed. (JP 1-02)

liaison—That contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces or other agencies to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action. (JP 1-02)

main effort—The designated subordinate unit whose mission at a given point in time is most critical to overall mission success. It is usually weighted with the preponderance of combat power and is directed against a center of gravity through a critical vulnerability. (MCRP 5-12C)

maintenance levels—The categories of maintenance and corresponding echelons of maintenance are organizational (first and second echelons), intermediate (third and fourth echelons), and depot (fifth echelon). (MCO 4790.2C)

maneuver warfare—A warfighting philosophy that seeks to shatter the enemy's cohesion through a variety of rapid, focused, and unexpected actions which create a turbulent and rapidly deteriorating situation with which the enemy cannot cope. (MCRP 5-12C)

Marine air-ground task force—The Marine Corps principal organization for all missions across the range of military operations, composed of forces task-

organized under a single commander capable of responding rapidly to a contingency anywhere in the world. The types of forces in the MAGTF are functionally grouped into four core elements: a command element, an aviation combat element, a ground combat element, and a combat service support element. The four core elements are categories of forces, not formal commands. The basic structure of the Marine air-ground task force never varies, though the number, size, and type of Marine Corps units comprising each of its four elements will always be mission dependent. The flexibility of the organizational structure allows for one or more subordinate MAGTFs, other Service and/or foreign military forces, to be assigned or attached. Also called MAGTF. (Approved for inclusion in next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

Marine Corps Planning Process—A six-step methodology which helps organize the thought processes of the commander and staff throughout the planning and execution of military operations. It focuses on the threat and is based on the Marine Corps philosophy of maneuver warfare. It capitalizes on the principle of unity of command and supports the establishment and maintenance of tempo. The six steps consist of mission analysis, course of action development, course of action analysis, comparison/decision, orders development, and transition. Also called MCPP. NOTE: Tenets of the MCPP include top down planning, single battle concept, and integrated planning. (MCRP 5-12C)

Marine expeditionary force—The largest Marine air-ground task force and the Marine Corps principal warfighting organization, particularly for larger crises or contingencies. It is task- organized around a permanent command element and normally contains one or more Marine divisions, Marine aircraft wings, and Marine force service support groups. The Marine expeditionary force is capable of missions across the range of military operations, including amphibious assault and sustained operations ashore in any environment. It can operate from a sea base, a land base, or both. It may also contain other Service or foreign military forces assigned or attached to the MAGTF. Also called MEF. (Approved for inclusion in next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

Marine expeditionary force (Forward)—A designated lead echelon of a Marine expeditionary force, task-organized to meet the requirements of a specific situation. A Marine expeditionary force (Forward) varies

in size and composition, and may be commanded by the Marine expeditionary force commander personally or by another designated commander. It may be tasked with preparing for the subsequent arrival of the rest of the MEF/joint/combined forces, and/or the conduct of other specified tasks, at the discretion of the MEF commander. A Marine expeditionary force (Forward) may also be a stand-alone MAGTF, task-organized for a mission in which a MEF is not required. It may also contain other Service or foreign military forces assigned or attached to the Marine air-ground task force. Also called MEF (Fwd). (Approved for inclusion in next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

Marine expeditionary unit— Marine air-ground task force that is constructed around an infantry battalion reinforced, a helicopter squadron reinforced, and a task-organized combat service support element. It normally fulfills Marine Corps forward sea-based deployment requirements. The Marine expeditionary unit provides an immediate reaction capability for crisis response and is capable of limited combat operations. It may contain other Service or foreign military forces assigned or attached. Also called MEU. (Approved for inclusion in next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable)—The Marine Corps standard, forward-deployed, sea-based expeditionary organization. The MEU(SOC) is a MEU, augmented with selected personnel and equipment, that is trained and equipped with an enhanced capability to conduct amphibious operations and a variety of specialized missions, of limited scope and duration. These capabilities include specialized demolition, clandestine reconnaissance and surveillance, raids, in-extremis hostage recovery, and enabling operations for follow-on forces. The Marine expeditionary unit (special operations capable) is not a special operations force but, when directed by the National Command Authorities, the combatant commander in chief, and/or other operational commander, may conduct limited special operations in extremis, when other forces are inappropriate or unavailable. It may also contain other Service or foreign military forces assigned or attached to the Marine air-ground task force. Also called MEU (SOC). (Approved for inclusion in next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

measurement and signature intelligence—Scientific and technical intelligence obtained by quantitative and qualitative analysis of data (metric, angle, spatial,

wavelength, time dependence, modulation, plasma, and hydromagnetic) derived from specific technical sensors for the purpose of identifying any distinctive features associated with the target. The detected feature may be either reflected or emitted. Also called MASINT. (JP 1-02)

multispectral imagery—The image of an object obtained simultaneously in a number of discrete spectral bands. (JP 1-02)

National Imagery Transmission Format Standard (NITFS)—The standard for formatting digital imagery and imagery-related products and exchanging them among members of the Intelligence Community as defined by the Executive Order 12333, the DOD, and other departments and agencies of the United States Government, as governed by Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) with those departments and agencies. (MIL-STD-2500A)

national intelligence—Integrated departmental intelligence that covers the broad aspects of national policy and national security, is of concern to more than one department or agency, and transcends the exclusive competence of a single department or agency. (JP 1-02)

near real time—Pertaining to the timeliness of data or information which has been delayed by the time required for electronic communication and automatic data processing. This implies that there are no significant delays. (JP 1-02)

open source intelligence—Information of potential intelligence value that is available to the general public. Also called OSINT. (JP 1-02)

operational control—Transferable command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority). Operational control may be delegated and is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command.

Operational control should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization or unit training. Also called OPCON. (JP 1-02)

order of battle—The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force. Also called OOB. (JP 1-02)

photogrammetry—The science or art of obtaining reliable measurements from photographic images. (JP 1-02)

priority intelligence requirements—Those intelligence requirements for which a commander has an anticipated and stated priority in his task of planning and decisionmaking. Also called PIR. (JP 1-02) In Marine Corps usage, an intelligence requirement associated with a decision that will critically affect the overall success of the command's mission. (MCRP 5-12C)

production management—Encompasses determining the scope, content, and format of each intelligence product, developing a plan and schedule for the development of each product, assigning priorities among the various production requirements, allocating processing, exploitation, and production resources, and integrating production efforts with intelligence collection and dissemination. (MCRP 5-12C)

radar imagery—Imagery produced by recording radar waves reflected from a given target surface. (JP 1-02)

reach back—The ability to exploit resources, capabilities, expertise, etc. not physically located in the theater or a joint operations area, when established. (MCRP 5-12C)

rear area—For any particular command, the area extending forward from its rear boundary to the rear of the area assigned to the next lower level of command.

This area is provided primarily for the performance of support functions. (JP 1-02)

rules of engagement—Directives issued by competent military authority which delineate the circumstances and limitations under which US forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. Also called ROE. (JP 1-02)

safe area—A designated area in hostile territory that offers the evader or escapee a reasonable chance of avoiding capture and of surviving until he can be evacuated. (JP 1-02)

sanitize—Revise a report or other document in such a fashion as to prevent identification of sources, or of the actual persons and places with which it is concerned, or of the means by which it was acquired. Usually involves deletion or substitution of names and other key details. (JP 1-02)

secondary imagery—Exploited non-original quality imagery and imagery products (Derived from JP 1-02)

sensitive compartmented information—All information and materials bearing special community controls indicating restricted handling within present and future community intelligence collection programs and their end products for which community systems of compartmentation have been or will be formally established. (These controls are over and above the provisions of DOD 5200.1-R, Information Security Program Regulation.) Also called SCI. (JP 1-02)

sensor—An equipment which detects, and may indicate, and/or record objects and activities by means of energy or particles emitted, reflected or modified by objects. (JP 1-02)

sensor data—Data derived from sensors whose primary mission is surveillance or target acquisition, such as air surveillance radars, counterbattery radars, and remote ground sensors. (MCRP 5-12C)

signals intelligence—**1.** A category of intelligence comprising either individually or in combination all communications intelligence, electronics intelligence, and foreign instrumentation signals intelligence, however transmitted. **2.** Intelligence derived from communications, electronics, and foreign instrumentation signals. Also called SIGINT. (JP 1-02)

situational awareness—Knowledge and understanding of the current situation which promotes timely, relevant, and accurate assessment of friendly, enemy, and other operations within the battlespace in order to facilitate decisionmaking. An informational perspective and skill that foster an ability to determine quickly the context and relevance of events that are unfolding. Also called SA. (MCRP 5-12C)

source—**1.** A person, thing, or activity from which intelligence information is obtained. **2.** In clandestine activities, a person (agent), normally a foreign national, in the employ of an intelligence activity for intelligence purposes. **3.** In interrogation activities, any person who furnishes intelligence information, either with or without the knowledge that the information is being used for intelligence purposes. In this context, a controlled source is in the employment or under the control of the intelligence activity and knows that the information is to be used for intelligence purposes. An uncontrolled source is a voluntary contributor of information and may or may not know that the information is to be used for intelligence purposes. (JP 1-02)

special operations—Operations conducted by specially organized, trained, and equipped military and paramilitary forces to achieve military, political, economic or informational objectives by unconventional military means in hostile, denied or politically sensitive areas. These operations are conducted across the full range of military operations, independently or in coordination with operations of conventional, non-special operations forces. Political-military considerations frequently shape special operations, requiring clandestine, covert, or low visibility techniques and oversight at the national level. Special operations differ from conventional operations in degree of physical and political risk, operational techniques, mode of employment, independence from friendly support, and dependence on detailed operational intelligence and indigenous assets. Also called SO. (JP 1-02)

special purpose Marine air-ground task force—A Marine air-ground task force organized, trained and equipped with narrowly focused capabilities. It is designed to accomplish a specific mission, often of limited scope and duration. It may be any size, but normally it is a relatively small force-the size of a Marine expeditionary unit or smaller. It may contain other Service or foreign military forces assigned or

attached to the Marine air-ground task force. Also called SPMAGTF. (Approved for inclusion in next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

split base—Two or more portions of the same force conducting or supporting operations from separate physical locations. (MCRP 5-12C)

staff cognizance—The broad responsibility and authority over designated staff functions assigned to a general or executive staff officer (or their subordinate staff officers) in his area of primary interest. These responsibilities and authorities can range from coordination within the staff to the assignment or delegation to the staff officer by the commander to exercise his authority for a specified warfighting function or sub-function. Staff cognizance includes the responsibility for effective use of available resources and may include the authority for planning the employment of, organizing, assigning tasks, coordinating, and controlling forces for the accomplishment of assigned missions. Marine Corps orders and doctrine provide the notional staff cognizance for general or executive staff officers, which may be modified by the commander to meet his requirements.

surveillance—The systematic observation of aerospace, surface or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic or other means. (JP 1-02)

surveillance and reconnaissance cell—Primary element responsible for the supervision of MAGTF intelligence collection operations. Directs, coordinates, and monitors intelligence collection operations conducted by organic, attached, and direct support collection assets. Also called SARC. (Change approved for inclusion in next edition of MCRP 5-12C)

sustained operations ashore—The employment of Marine Corps forces on land for an extended duration. It can occur with or without sustainment from the sea. Also called SOA. (MCRP 5-12C)

synthetic aperture radar—A radar in which a synthetically long apparent or effective aperture is constructed by integrating multiple returns from the same ground cell, taking advantage of the Doppler effect to produce a phase history film or tape that may be optically or digitally processed to reproduce an image. (MIL-HDBK-850)

tactical intelligence—Intelligence that is required for planning and conducting tactical operations. (JP 1-02) In Marine Corps usage, tactical intelligence is concerned primarily with the location, capabilities, and possible intentions of enemy units on the battlefield and with the tactical aspects of terrain and weather within the battlespace. (MCRP 5-12C)

tactical warning—**1.** A warning after initiation of a threatening or hostile act based on an evaluation of information from all available sources. **2.** In satellite and missile surveillance, a notification to operational command centers that a specific threat event is occurring. The component elements that describe threat events are: Country of origin -country or countries initiating hostilities. Event type and size -identification of the type of event and determination of the size or number of weapons. Country under attack-determined by observing trajectory of an object and predicting its impact point. Event time-time the hostile event occurred. Also called integrated tactical warning. (JP 1-02)

target—**1.** A geographical area, complex or installation planned for capture or destruction by military forces. **2.** In intelligence usage, a country, area, installation, agency or person against which intelligence operations are directed. **3.** An area designated and numbered for future firing. **4.** In gunfire support usage, an impact burst which hits the target. (JP 1-02)

target intelligence—Intelligence which portrays and locates the components of a target or target complex and indicates its vulnerability and relative importance. (JP 1-02)

technical control—The performance of specialized or professional service or the exercise of professional guidance or direction through the establishment of policies and procedures. (Proposed USMC definition for next revision of MCRP 5-12C.)

terrain intelligence—Processed information on the military significance of natural and manmade characteristics of an area. (JP 1-02)

unconventional warfare—A broad spectrum of military and paramilitary operations, normally of long duration, predominantly conducted by indigenous or surrogate forces who are organized, trained, equipped, supported, and directed in varying degrees by an external source. It includes guerrilla warfare and other direct offensive, low visibility, covert or clandestine operations, as well as the indirect activities of subversion, sabotage, intelligence activities, and evasion and escape. Also called UW. (JP 1-02)

validation—A process normally associated with the collection of intelligence that provides official status to an identified requirement and confirms that the requirement is appropriate for a given collector and has not been previously satisfied. (JP 1-02)

warfighting functions—The six mutually supporting military activities integrated in the conduct of all military operations are:

1. command and control—The means by which a commander recognizes what needs to be done and sees to it that appropriate actions are taken.

2. maneuver—The movement of forces for the purpose of gaining an advantage over the enemy.

3. fires—Those means used to delay, disrupt, degrade or destroy enemy capabilities, forces or facilities as well as affect the enemy's will to fight.

4. intelligence—Knowledge about the enemy or the surrounding environment needed to support decisionmaking.

5. logistics—All activities required to move and sustain military forces.

6. force protection—Actions or efforts used to safeguard own centers of gravity while protecting, concealing, reducing or eliminating friendly critical vulnerabilities. Also called WF. (MCRP 5-12C)